

no obligation to bring charges, there is no obligation to afford a hearing within a reasonable period of time, there is no obligation to permit legal counsel, and, in fact, there is no obligation to reveal who is being held in this enemy combatant status.

The Attorney General further asserts that if a prosecution in the court system is not proceeding in a promising manner, he has the prerogative of unilaterally removing the defendant from the court system and jailing him for an indefinite period without the need to prove the individual's guilt.

The administration's treatment of immigrants, material witnesses, and persons labeled as "enemy combatants" makes a mockery of our professed commitment to individual rights. Our great Nation does not have to abandon its Constitution and trample on the individual rights we hold dear to deal with the threats of a modern world. Terrorism is a threat to our Nation, but the undermining of our constitutional rights is also a threat.

The idea of America is admired and emulated all over the world, in large part because we believe that the right to liberty is fundamental. In those circumstances when the State has reason to deprive a person of liberty, that individual should have the right to know what he or she is charged with and to have access to meaningful review of those charges.

I urge the President, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Defense to advise the Congress and the American people of the steps they will take to afford basic procedural rights to all those I have discussed here. Too many generations of Americans have fought to protect these rights for us to look the other way as they are being denied and disregarded. Our children and grandchildren would expect better of us, and we should expect better of ourselves.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

AMERICORPS FUNDING

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate showed its strong support for the AmeriCorps program on Friday by defeating an amendment to strip the \$100 million in emergency fiscal year 2003 funding that we in the Senate Appropriations Committee provided as part of the fiscal year 2004 Legislative branch spending bill. Without these emergency funds, Vermont will lose all but 15 to 20 of its over 100 AmeriCorps volunteers, and communities across the Nation are facing similar losses.

The dedicated young people who have answered AmeriCorps' honorable call to service contribute enormously to the strength of our communities. Whether they are helping to house the homeless, feed the hungry, or keep disadvantaged youth safe in fun and educational afterschool activities, they are often filling a sorely needed gap that the community cannot otherwise fill.

We must not let this vital part of our social safety net to unravel in Vermont and across the Nation, and that is why I am pleased to have cosponsored Senator MIKULSKI's amendment in the Appropriations Committee to add \$100 million for AmeriCorps, and why I voted on Friday to defeat the amendment to strip the money out. I urge all of my colleagues in Congress, as well as the President, to support this emergency funding.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the \$100 million included in the legislative branch appropriations bill for the AmeriCorps service program. It gives me great pride to know that more than 27,000 people of all ages and backgrounds are helping solve problems and strengthen communities through 79 national service projects across Wisconsin. This year alone, more than 700 individuals have committed to serve in Wisconsin communities as AmeriCorps members. To date, more than 3,900 Wisconsin residents have qualified for education awards totaling more than \$17,000,000. It is a tragedy to think just a few days ago, all of this may have been brought to a halt. It is with the swift action of the Senate last Friday, in preserving the \$100 million appropriation to make AmeriCorps whole, that we are able to ensure that AmeriCorps continues to provide every opportunity for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to engage in service.

AmeriCorps has proven an excellent outlet through which people may get involved in their community. Throughout the State of Wisconsin, AmeriCorps volunteers work closely with local nonprofit agencies and K through 12 schools. These individuals perform substantial amounts of direct service that have benefited our State's citizens. They are tutoring and mentoring students in schools and afterschool programs, teaching children and adults how to read, building and rehabilitating low-income housing, providing street outreach to runaway and homeless youth, cultivating community gardens, and most importantly, demonstrating to others the joy that a selfless act can bring and in return, recruiting others to become volunteers.

As our Nation faces a period of uncertainty, AmeriCorps programs are in a position to help build a stronger, more engaged citizenry while tackling some of our country's most pressing problems. Last week, the Senate was able to show its commitment to volunteerism all across the country by sustaining such a vital program at such a crucial time. I am pleased that the Senate voted to maintain this funding in the bill, and I hope that the House of Representatives will agree in conference to retain it. Without such action, the critical services AmeriCorps programs have provided over the years would not be possible and the communities that have come to rely on AmeriCorps would suffer.

EXTENSION OF NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TO SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for Senate Amendment No. 1149, which would grant the President the authority to extend normal trade relations to Serbia and Montenegro.

As my colleagues may be aware, Serbia and Montenegro is one of just four countries that is currently denied normal trade relations, NTR, by the United States. Others in that group include North Korea, Cuba and Laos. Although there are certainly challenges in Serbia and Montenegro that must be addressed, as we discussed during a hearing of the Foreign Relations Committee 2 weeks ago, there is no doubt among my colleagues that this country no longer belongs in this category of "bad actors."

While the President has the authority to extend normal trade relations to most countries, the case of Serbia and Montenegro is different. In 1992, Congress revoked most favored nation status for Yugoslavia in response to the policies of former Yugoslav dictator Slobodan Milosevic, who was supporting nationalist Serbian aggression in the conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia.

The legislation passed in 1992, P.L. 102-420, prohibits the extension of normal trade relations to Yugoslavia, now Serbia and Montenegro, until certain conditions have been met. The President must certify that Serbia and Montenegro has ceased armed conflict with other peoples of the former Yugoslavia, agreed to respect the borders of the former Yugoslav states, and ended all support to Bosnian Serb forces.

As written, the law intended to stop Milosevic from aiding Serbian forces responsible for brutal atrocities during the 1990s. There is no doubt that the situation in Serbia and Montenegro has changed, and that the spirit of these conditions has been met. However, some support for Bosnian Serb forces is permitted under the Dayton Peace Accords signed in 1996. Given the situation on the ground in the early 1990s, the legislation enacted in 1992 did not provide the flexibility for this situation. As such, a legislative fix is required to permit the President to extend NTR to Serbia and Montenegro.

With Milosevic behind bars at The Hague and the current government taking action to promote democratic reforms following the assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic on March 12, 2003, I believe that it is time to take action to extend normal trade relations to Serbia and Montenegro. While we should continue to call on Serbia and Montenegro to meet its international obligations to apprehend war criminals and cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, we should take this step to promote trade, economic development, and improved relations between the United States and Serbia and Montenegro.

Many of my colleagues agree. A provision to give the President the authority to extend NTR to Serbia and Montenegro is included in S. 671, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2003. While this is an appropriate vehicle for this measure, I am frustrated that this important piece of legislation is being held up indefinitely in the Senate. I submit for the record a letter of June 26, 2003, signed by myself and 65 of my colleagues calling for Senate passage of this bill.

As a member of the Senate who pays close attention to developments in southeast Europe, I am committed to doing all that I can to make sure that this critical piece of legislation is passed during this session of Congress, and I am hopeful to work closely with my colleagues to get this done as soon as possible.

I ask unanimous consent that the June 26, 2003 letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 26, 2003.

Hon. BILL FRIST,
Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER: We are writing to express our support for quick Senate action on the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2003 (S. 671). The House of Representatives passed similar legislation in the 107th Congress, but the Senate was unable to complete action on it before the Congress adjourned. On March 5, 2003, the House of Representatives again overwhelmingly approved this important legislation. The United States Senate has an opportunity to pass a non-controversial bill that will provide crucial savings and an economic boost to U.S. manufacturers, consumers, and workers. However, this important legislation is stalled awaiting action in the Senate.

For more than 20 years Congress has regularly utilized the Miscellaneous Tariff bill procedure to move non-controversial and largely technical trade legislation. S. 671 accomplishes three vital measures: (1) it enables eligible U.S. companies to import products duty free if the product is not manufactured domestically; (2) it helps create jobs for American workers by allowing companies to be more competitive and function more cost efficiently; (3) it significantly reduces costs for U.S. consumers. Should the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2003 fail to pass the Senate a second time, any future opportunity for businesses to benefit from this valuable procedure may be jeopardized.

Failure to enact the duty suspensions in S. 671 has resulted in extraneous costs to U.S. manufacturers—through taxes paid on imports that cannot be purchased domestically—of roughly \$32 million dollars in just the first five months of this year. Manufacturing in the United States had undergone 33 months of declining employment, and this bill will create immediate benefits to American businesses and will strengthen our economy. We strongly urge you to take the necessary steps to move this legislation without further amendments under normal Senate procedure.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter. Please do not hesitate to con-

tact us should you require additional information regarding this request.

Sincerely,

Senators Alexander, Allen, Bayh, Biden, Bingaman, Bond, Breaux, Brownback, Bunning, Campbell, Cantwell, Carper, Chafee, Chambliss, Clinton, Cochran, Coleman, Collins, Conrad, Cornyn, Corzine and Craig.

Senators Dayton, DeWine, Dodd, Domenici, Durbin, Edwards, Ensign, Enzi, Feinstein, Graham of South Carolina, Hagel, Harkin, Hatch, Hollings, Hutchinson, Inhofe, Inouye, Jeffords, Kennedy, Kerry, Kyl, and Landrieu.

Senators Lautenberg, Leahy, Lieberman, Lincoln, Lott, Lugar, McCain, Miller, Murkowski, Murray, Nelson of Nebraska, Pryor, Roberts, Santorum, Schumer, Smith, Snowe, Talent, Thomas, Voinovich, Warner, and Wyden.

Mr. LUGAR. I support Senator VOINOVICH's efforts to promote normal trade relations with Serbia and Montenegro. Serbia and Montenegro is one of only a handful of countries that do not have normal trade relations with the United States, and the lack of normal trade relations subjects Serbia and Montenegro to high tariff rates, making it difficult for them to grow their economy.

While I do not believe that the State Department authorization bill is the appropriate vehicle for this important legislation, I share the concern of Senator VOINOVICH and so many other members that the miscellaneous tariff reduction legislation, which includes the provision granting normal trade relations to Serbia and Montenegro, move forward expeditiously.

This legislation has been held up for six months for reasons unrelated to any of the provisions in the legislation. In addition to the provision for Serbia and Montenegro, the legislation contains a number of tariff eliminations that help U.S. companies and workers, as well as three provisions that are important for economic development in Africa.

Recently I joined 65 of my colleagues in signing a letter to Senate Majority Leader FRIST urging him to bring the legislation up under normal Senate procedures. It is my hope that this legislation will pass the Senate soon.

I thank my colleague for raising this important issue, and I pledge to work with him on its passage.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I rise in strong support of granting normal trade relations status to Serbia and Montenegro, which was revoked from Yugoslavia under U.S. sanctions in 1992. Senator VOINOVICH submitted an amendment to the Department of State Authorization bill to grant normal trade relations status to Serbia and Montenegro. However, because this matter is within the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee, which I chair, I felt it necessary to object to including the provision on that piece of legislation.

Still, I understand Senator's VOINOVICH's frustration. The Finance Committee reported out legislation which would renew normal trade rela-

tions status for Serbia and Montenegro on March 20, 2003, in the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2003, S. 671. This bill generally passes each year by unanimous consent in the Senate.

Unfortunately, the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill has been held up for months by the insistence of some Senators on including an unrelated, controversial provision to the bill. This provision cannot be included in the bill because other Senators will object. By holding up this important piece of legislation, U.S. manufacturers and workers whose businesses rely on duty suspensions are being harmed. They are losing money, and facing the possibility of laying off workers every day that we fail to act.

This is important legislation, and I know that I am not the only one who thinks so. Sixty-six of my colleagues sent a letter to the Majority Leader, urging him to bring up S. 671 for a vote. I support their efforts, and hope this vitally important legislation will move as soon as possible. I would like to thank Senator VOINOVICH for raising the issue, and ask that all my colleagues recognize not only the importance, but the urgency of this legislation.

I will submit for the record a letter in support for NTR for Serbia and Montenegro, from the America's Development Foundation, ADF, a nonprofit organization assisting the international development of democracy. The ADF is working in Serbia to promote economic and social development through a program called Community Revitalization through Democratic Action, or CRDA.

I will continue to try and pass normal trade relations for Serbia and Montenegro and appreciate my colleague's strong support and advocacy on the issue.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter to which I referred be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICA'S DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION,
Alexandria, VA, July 3, 2003.

Senator CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRASSLEY: Thank you for your leadership in passing S. 671 out of the Senate Finance Committee. As you are well aware this measure contains provisions that will grant historic Normal Trade Relations (NTR) status to Serbia & Montenegro.

America's Development Foundation (ADF) is a U.S. nonprofit private voluntary organization dedicated to the international development of democracy. We are very interested in the economic and social development of Serbia & Montenegro. Among our many activities around the world, we are now engaged in revitalizing 70 communities located in 12 municipalities comprising more than a million people in the Vojvodina region of Serbia. Our broad portfolio of work is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and includes providing assistance for income generating activities for farmers and small and medium enterprises.

ADF is strongly supportive of the Bush Administration and your Congressional leadership in highlighting the clear linkages between development and trade. The economic growth supported by free trade and open markets creates new jobs and increased income for many people. From our direct/experience working in Serbia, ADF sees a wonderful potential in further advancing such linkages. NTR for Serbia & Montenegro will promote its economic and social development and enhance the prospects for strengthening democracy. Perhaps most importantly, NTR for Serbia & Montenegro is in our nation's direct national interests. Open markets and increased investment will result not only in benefiting the people of Serbia & Montenegro but also U.S. investment, trade and other important strategic interests.

Thank you for championing S. 671. ADF looks forward to quick passage of the bill by the U.S. Senate.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL MILLER,
President.

HEAD START PROGRAM

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I rise to express my opposition to any proposed changes to Head Start that would dismantle the program. I understand the Bush administration is attempting to turn the Head Start program into a State block grant. A block grant is an amount of money that the Federal Government gives to the States for a specific purpose. Head Start is a well-respected program with a record of success. It is a comprehensive program that helps disadvantaged children and their families with early child development, literacy and health screenings. Why would we want to block grant a successful program? Too often block grants become an excuse to cut funding in the future. I do not believe that Head Start would be improved by changing successful local programs by imposing a new layer of administration at the State level. I am distressed to know that so many children of low-income families will be denied the opportunity to enhance their early childhood development.

The Head Start program was designed to help communities meet the needs of underprivileged preschool children from ages three to five and their families. Head Start provides diverse services in four areas—education, health, parent involvement, and social services. Head Start's educational program is designed to meet the needs of each child, the community served, and its ethnic and cultural characteristics. Every child is involved in a comprehensive health program, which includes immunizations; medical, dental, and mental health; and nutritional services. An essential part of Head Start is the involvement of parents in parent education, program planning, and operating activities. Finally, specific social services are geared to each family.

The West Virginia Head Start Association represents 24 Head Start programs statewide. Each Head Start program is unique in providing services to their families to meet the specific

needs in the community. In 2000–01, West Virginia Head Start programs received funding to enroll 6,700 children. Over the years, I have enjoyed visiting local Head Start programs to visit with children and meet with parents, teachers and staff about the importance of early education.

From the early stages of the Head Start program, Head Start has expanded to include services for pregnant women and children under the age of 3. The goal of Early Head Start is to encourage the development of infants and toddlers by assisting parents in recognizing their value as the caregiver and teacher of their children. Early Head Start provides services in and out of the home to families with young children and expectant families. They include parent education, nutrition services, case management, and support groups for parents. In 2000–01, West Virginia received funding to enroll 325 children in 12 counties.

Early childhood development provides a safe and structured learning environment that prepares our sons and daughters to succeed to the best of their abilities regardless of ethnic background and income level. Since 1965, the program has been providing services to increase a child's readiness for school. Rather than restructuring Head Start, we should build on its success and invest in professional development, quality and expansion to cover more children.

It is disappointing that the Bush Administration is trying to reorganize Head Start rather than investing in its strengths. I hope that the Senate will take a bipartisan approach to the reauthorization of Head Start, and build on the success of Head Start, not dismantle it. When I was Chairman of the Children's Commission years ago, our bipartisan Commission called for full funding of Head Start so that all eligible children were served. Serving all children and continuing to invest in quality should be our goals for the reauthorization of this program so that our children truly enter school ready to learn.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF STROM THURMOND

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, it is a privilege today to pay tribute to the memory of the late Strom Thurmond. Often outspoken, sometimes controversial, but always passionate, Strom was an unparalleled servant of the people. He always put his Nation first, whether in combat on the beaches of Normandy or here in the halls of the Senate.

He made a career of giving back to his country. But he was also a wonderful human being.

Strom often reminded me that Colonel William Barret Travis, who was in command at the Alamo, was from his home county in South Carolina. While Strom himself missed the Alamo by a few years, he demonstrated that he too

embodies the spirit of the Alamo and the sense of duty and commitment to his country that we Texans associate with Colonel Travis.

Strom's journey into the history books began back in the 1920s when he graduated from his beloved Clemson.

He went on to become a teacher and athletic coach, county superintendent of education, town and county attorney, eleventh circuit judge, South Carolina governor, soldier, president of the Reserve Officers Association and finally, a U.S. Senator—a position he held for a remarkable 48 years. For many, that would be five lifetimes of careers. But not Strom. It was just enough to keep him busy for the century he was on this Earth.

Strom lived every day of his life to the fullest.

I'm still amazed that he volunteered to return to active duty military service, though he was way past the age of being drafted. At the age of 41 he flew onto the beaches of Normandy in a glider—staring death in the face, and smiling.

He served in the Pacific and European theaters, earning 18 decorations, medals and awards including the Legion of Merit, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star for Valor. He rose to the rank of Major General in the U.S. Army Reserves.

In the Senate Strom focused particular attention on taking care of our men and women in the military.

I served with Strom while he chaired the Armed Services committee and saw the reflection of his time in the service in everything he did. He worked for one purpose—to ensure our country's national defense remained strong. From military health care to quality of life for service members and their families, he knew that to recruit and retain our Nation's finest, we had to treat them well.

The Capitol has not been the same since Strom left last year. The wit and wisdom he collected over a century of living made him one of the most entertaining and enlightening figures in modern politics. There will always be an empty place in the heart of the Senate created by his absence.

The eulogies that came from both sides of the aisle at his memorial service last week were testament to the evolution Strom undertook during his time in the Senate. A career once marked by division ended in unity and with dignity.

He will be greatly missed by his family, friends, colleagues and his country. He began his career in public service as a coach—eight decades later he was a coach and teacher to us all to the very end.

TAIWAN

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments and talk about Taiwan which has been a reliable friend and ally of the U.S. in Asia for over 50 years. After the terrorist attacks of